

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



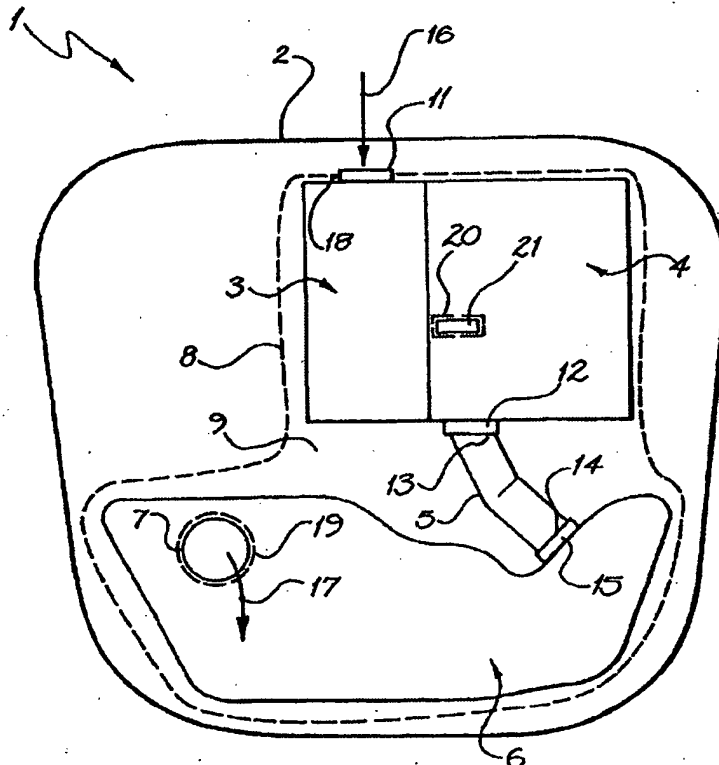
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : A61M 16/00, F24F 13/24		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/38771
			(43) International Publication Date: 6 July 2000 (06.07.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU99/01146		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 22 December 1999 (22.12.99)			
(30) Priority Data: PP 7896 23 December 1998 (23.12.98) AU			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): RESMED LIMITED [AU/AU]; 97 Waterloo Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113 (AU).			
(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): DANTANARAYANA, Muditha, Pradeep [AU/AU]; 21 Carole Avenue, Baulkham Hills, NSW 2153 (AU).			
(74) Agent: SPRUSON & FERGUSON; G.P.O. Box 3898, Sydney, NSW 2001 (AU).		Published With international search report.	

(54) Title: AN APPARATUS FOR SUPPLYING BREATHABLE GAS

(57) Abstract

An apparatus (1) for supplying breathable gas is disclosed. The apparatus (1) includes a relatively rigid external housing (2), at least one noise producing component (3, 4, 5, 6) internal the housing (2), and a thin flexible enclosure (8) substantially sealed around the noise producing components (3, 4, 5, 6). A method of assembling the apparatus (1) is also disclosed. The method comprises the steps of assembling the noise producing component(s) (3, 4, 5, 6) into a sub-assembly, placing the sub-assembly into the interior (9) of the thin flexible enclosure (8) through an opening therein, substantially sealing the opening, and placing the flexible enclosure (8) within the external housing (2).



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

AN APPARATUS FOR SUPPLYING BREATHABLE GAS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an apparatus for supplying breathable gas.

5 The invention has been developed primarily for use in Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) treatment of, for example, Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) and other ventilatory assistance treatments such as Non Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (NIPPV) and will be described hereinafter with reference to this application. However, it will be appreciated that the invention is not limited to these
10 particular uses.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

CPAP treatment is a common ameliorative treatment for breathing disorders including OSA. CPAP treatment, as described in US Patent No. 4,944,310, provides pressurised air or other breathable gas to the entrance of a patient's airways at a
15 pressure elevated above atmospheric pressure, typically in the range 4-20 cm H₂O.

It is also known for the level of treatment pressure to vary from breath to breath in accordance with patient need, that form of CPAP being known as automatically adjusting nasal CPAP treatment, as described in US Patent No. 5,245,995.

20 NIPPV is another form of treatment for breathing disorders which can involve a relatively higher pressure of gas being provided in the patient mask during the inspiratory phase of respiration and a relatively lower pressure or atmospheric pressure being provided in the patient mask during the expiratory phase of respiration.

In other NIPPV modes the pressure can be made to vary in a complex manner
25 throughout the respiratory cycle. For example, the pressure at the mask during inspiration or expiration can be varied through the period of treatment.

Typically, the ventilatory assistance for CPAP or NIPPV treatment is delivered to the patient by way of a nasal mask. Alternatively, a mouth mask or full face mask or nasal prongs can be used. In this specification any reference to a mask is to be
30 understood as incorporating a reference to a nasal mask, mouth mask, full face mask or nasal prongs.

In this specification any reference to CPAP treatment is to be understood as embracing all of the above described forms of ventilatory treatment or assistance.

35 A CPAP apparatus broadly comprises a flow generator constituted by a continuous source of air or other breathable gas generally in the form of a blower driven by an electric motor. A hospital piped supply can also be used. The gas supply

is connected to a conduit or tube, which in turn is connected to a patient mask which incorporates, or has in close proximity, an exhaust to atmosphere for venting exhaled gases. The electric motor driving the blower is typically controlled by a servo-controller under the control of a microcontroller unit.

5 The noise produced by the electric motor and blower has three basic transmission paths to surrounding atmosphere. It is radiated from the apparatus housing, transmitted from the blower outlet to be propagated along the conduit that connects the outlet the apparatus to the patient mask and transmitted from the blower inlet to propagate along the gas inlet path (in the opposite direction of the gas flow) to
10 the housing gas inlet and so to atmosphere. As CPAP apparatus are generally located in the same room of the patient being treated, generally within about 1 or 2 m of the patient, it is extremely desirable to minimise the noise the CPAP apparatus produces in order to maximise treatment compliance and also the comfort of the patient and/or any bed partner.

15 It is an object of the present invention to reduce the noise radiated from the apparatus housing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, in a first aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for supplying breathable gas, the apparatus including:

20 a relatively rigid external housing;
 at least one noise producing component internal the housing; and
 a thin flexible enclosure substantially sealed around the noise producing components.

 Preferably, the flexible enclosure is produced from plastic material. For
25 example, the enclosure can be made from a polymer such as Cosmothene F221-1 or polyethylene.

 The flexible enclosure preferably includes an opening adapted to allow passage of the internal component(s) into the interior of the flexible enclosure. The opening is desirably sealable by adhesive tape.

30 The enclosure preferably includes one or more apertures to allow breathable gas into and out of the noise producing component(s).

 The noise producing components can include a blower, an inlet muffler or an outlet muffler. Atmospheric air is preferably drawn through the inlet muffler before entering the blower and the resulting pressurised air preferably passes through the
35 outlet muffler after leaving the blower. The enclosure preferably includes a first aperture substantially sealable with respect to the exterior of the inlet of the inlet muffler and a second aperture substantially sealable with respect to the exterior of the

outlet of the outlet muffler. The enclosure preferably also includes a third aperture for passage of one or more wires for transmitting power or control signals to an electric motor and/or other electrical components, the third aperture being substantially sealable relative to the exterior of the wire(s).

5 According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a method of assembling an apparatus for supplying breathable gas according to the first aspect of the invention, the method comprising the steps of:

- assembling the noise producing component(s) into a sub-assembly;
- placing the sub-assembly into the interior of the thin flexible enclosure through
- 10 an opening therein;
- substantially sealing the opening; and
- placing the flexible enclosure within the external housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

15 Fig. 1 is a schematic view of an embodiment of an apparatus for supplying breathable gas according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Figs. 1 shows an apparatus 1 for supplying breathable gas. More specifically, the apparatus 1 is adapted for use as a CPAP apparatus. The apparatus 1 comprises a relatively rigid external housing 2 which is generally in the form of upper and lower

20 housing halves produced from a plastic material. Internal the housing 2 there are several components capable of producing noise. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 these components include an inlet muffler 3, a blower 4, a conduit 5 and an outlet muffler 6.

The inlet muffler 3 has an inlet 11 open to atmosphere and an outlet (not shown) connected to the inlet (not shown) of the blower 4. The blower 4 has an outlet

25 12 connected to the inlet 13 of the conduit 5. The conduit 5 has an outlet 14 connected to the inlet 15 of the outlet muffler 6. The outlet muffler 6 also includes an outlet 7 which is connected to a conduit or tube (not shown) which communicates the pressurised gas produced by the blower 4 to a patient mask (not shown).

30 Air from atmosphere drawn into the inlet muffler 3 is indicated by arrow 16. Pressurised air leaving the outlet muffler 6 is indicated by arrow 17.

The apparatus 1 also includes a thin flexible enclosure indicated by dashed lines 8. The enclosure 8 extends around the noise producing components 3, 4, 5 and 6 and is substantially sealed with respect to same. The enclosure 8 includes a first

35 aperture 18 sealed with respect to the exterior of the inlet 11 of the inlet muffler 3, a second aperture 19 sealed with respect to the exterior of the outlet 7 of the outlet muffler 6 and a third aperture 20 sealed with respect to the exterior of wires 21 used to

communicate power and/or control signals to the motor (not shown) of the blower 4 and other electrical components. In this way, the flexible enclosure 8 effectively isolates the exterior of the components 3, 4, 5 and 6 from their surroundings but still allows passage of air into and out of those components.

5 The enclosure 8 is preferably made from a plastics material for example a polymer such as Cosmothene F221-1 or polyethylene. The enclosure 8 is generally of bag like construction with an opening at one end that leads to an interior 9.

10 To assemble the apparatus 1, the components 3, 4, 5 and 6 are all assembled together into a sub-assembly and passed through an opening into the interior 9 of the enclosure 8. The apertures 18, 19, 20 in the enclosure 8 are located in sealed relationship with respect to the exterior of the inlet 11, the outlet 7 and the wires 21 respectively. The opening in the enclosure 8 is then preferably sealed by adhesive tape. Other adhesives or heat sealing can also be used to seal the opening in the enclosure 8. In this connection, it will be appreciated that it is not imperative to achieve a completely air tight or hermetic seal between the enclosure 8 and the components 3, 4, 5 and 6 that the enclosure 8 surrounds. The sub-assembly of noise producing components and enclosure is then placed between the two halves with the housing 2 which are then joined in the known manner to complete the apparatus 1.

20 The interior 9 of the enclosure 8 can be left substantially empty or can be filled with foam or bubble wrap or the like.

Testing of two similar prototype CPAP apparatus (denoted 1. and 2.) with and without the flexible enclosure 8 revealed the following average dBA noise levels from measurements taken at the front, back, left and right side of the housing 2 with both the CPAP apparatus being operated to produce gas flow at a pressure of 10 cm H₂O.

25

CPAP Apparatus	Without enclosure (dBA)	With enclosure (dBA)
1.	34.2	32.4
2.	34.5	32.0

Accordingly, as these results show, the invention provides a very simple and inexpensive way of reducing the noise radiated from the housing by approximately 2 dBA.

30

Other advantages include the ease of installation of the flexible enclosure, and corresponding ease of replacement. The apparatus is also easier to sterilise, as the

components of the apparatus through which air is drawn are effectively isolated from other components, such as electrical circuitry.

Although the invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention may be
5 embodied in many other forms.

CLAIMS:

1. An apparatus for supplying breathable gas, the apparatus including:
a relatively rigid external housing;
at least one noise producing component internal the housing; and
5 a thin flexible enclosure substantially sealed around the noise producing component(s).
2. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the flexible enclosure is produced from plastic material.
3. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the plastic material is
10 Cosmothene F221-1 or polyethylene.
4. The apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the flexible enclosure includes an opening adapted to allow passage of the internal component(s) into the interior of the flexible enclosure.
5. The apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein the opening is sealable
15 by adhesive tape.
6. The apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the enclosure includes one or more apertures to allow breathable gas into and out of the noise producing component(s).
7. The apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein the noise producing
20 components include a blower, an inlet muffler and an outlet muffler, atmospheric air being drawn through the inlet muffler before entering the blower and the resulting pressurised air passing through the outlet muffler after leaving the blower, and the enclosure includes a first said aperture substantially sealable with respect to the exterior of the inlet of the inlet muffler and a second said aperture substantially sealable with
25 respect to the exterior of the outlet of the outlet muffler.
8. The apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein the enclosure includes a third said aperture for passage of one or more wires for transmitting power or control signals to an electric motor and/or other electrical components, the third aperture being substantially sealable relative to the exterior of the wire(s).
9. A method of assembling the apparatus claimed in any one of the
30 preceding claims, the method comprising the steps of:
assembling the noise producing component(s) into a sub-assembly;
placing the sub-assembly into the interior of the thin flexible enclosure through
an opening therein;
35 substantially sealing the opening; and
placing the flexible enclosure within the external housing.

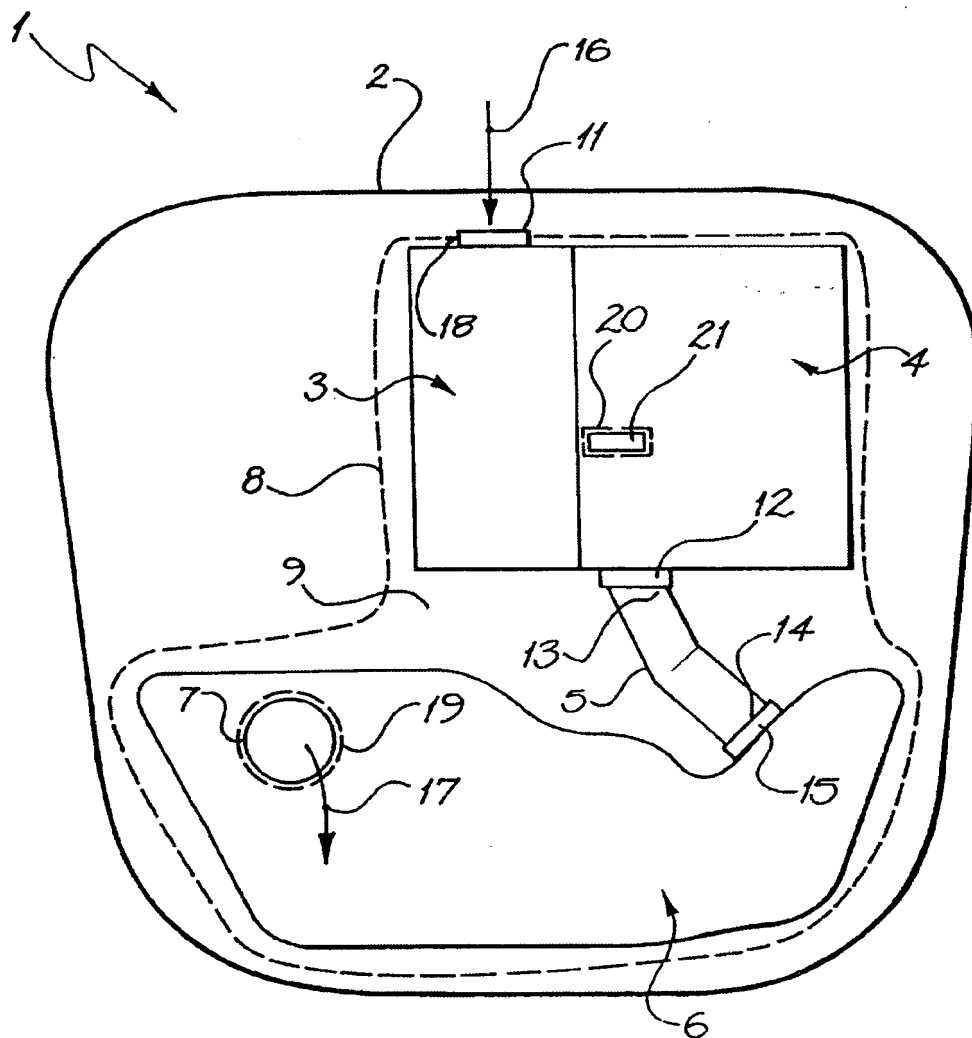


FIG. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/01146

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int Cl ⁷ : A61M 16/00, F24F 13/24		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) KEYWORDS		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU: IPC AS ABOVE		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) DERWENT JAPIO		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, A	WO 99/47197 A (RESMED LIMITED) 23 September 1999 See entire document.	
P, A	AU 90533/98 A (RESMED LIMITED) 20 May 1999 See entire document.	
A	US 5407330 A (RIMINGTON et al.) 18 April 1995 See column 1 lines 26-42, column 3 lines 43-63.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 21 February 2000		Date of mailing of the international search report 28 FEB 2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer JOHN HO Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2329

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 99/01146

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 98/19646 A (RESPIRAID LTD.) 14 May 1998 See figures 2A-2B.	
A	US 3765505 A (PENDLETON) 16 October 1973 See column 2 lines 6-59.	
A	WO 95/17635 A (SANTOS) 29 June 1995 See entire document.	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/01146

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search	Patent Family Member			
WO 99/47197	AU 2401/98	AU 21250/99	AU 29137/99	
AU 90533/98	AU 151/97	AU 10120/99		
US 5407330	DE 69307265	DK 595459	EP 595459	GB 2271811
WO 98/19646	AU 47212/97	IL 119564		
US 3765505	CA 981995	ES 419350	GB 1442171	JP 49077373
WO 95/17635	AU 12435/95	ES 1026674		
END OF ANNEX				